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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1864. [No. 43.

REMARKS OF MR. WARREN,

OF BEAUFORT,

Upon the Resolutions of the Majority of the Joint Select Committee in relation to the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, in the Senate of North Carolina, Wednesday, May 25, 1864.

Mr. SPEAKER: I feel great embarrassment in undertaking to discuss the subject of these resolutions before this body. It has been fully discussed by some of the ablest statesmen and lawyers of the country, and their arguments are before us. I can scarcely hope to present the question in any new light, yet, as the organ of the committee, I feel called upon, as far as I may be able, to vindicate and sustain the resolutions.

I feel embarrassed also because of the great latitude of debate in which the Senator from New Hanover (Mr. Hall) has thought proper to indulge. He has circumnavigated the globe in search of topics which he chooses to say are germain to the subject. He has regretted the introduction of the resolutions because, in his opinion, they have a tendency to revive party feeling and distract and divide us, and has referred to the condition of parties in this State at the beginning of this revolution. He has also discussed the subject of slavery, the Wilmot Proviso and the manifold encroachments of the North upon the South, and has not omitted the question of the genealogy of different portions of the American people, and the comparative purity of Northern and Southern blood. I should be glad to know what any or all of these things have to do with the subject before us? They belong in no way to this occasion, and I will only say in general terms, that if any party feeling shall be aroused here, the Senator is responsible for it. He has, in the very beginning of the debate, uttered the rallying cry of party, and in the course of a long speech has only briefly touched the propositions we are considering. But I shall not follow him in his rambles. The resolutions involve nothing but dry questions of constitutional law and the question of the necessity for the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and to these I shall confine myself.

Upon the question of the necessity for the act of Congress I shall say but little. The reasons which induced Congress to pass the act were communicated to that body in secret session. We do not yet know what they were. The Vice President (Mr. Stephens) intimates that the law was intended mainly to operate upon North Carolina, and we have much reason to believe this to be true, from what we have learned of an interview between the President and the North Carolina delegation in Congress, near the close of the last session. There is reason to believe it also from the avowal of the Senator from New Hanover, who uses the Governor as authority, that there is wide spread disaffection in this State; although the Governor simply says that there is some disaffection here, but only to Mr. Davis' administration. And it is stated by a member of Congress, that Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, recently declared that four reasons were assigned at the time, for passing the act. First, because (as the law stood) negro testimony could not be used against treasonable persons; second, that it was to prevent the assembling of a Convention in North Carolina; third, that when a man was conscripted there might be no chance for him to get out of the army; fourth, to prevent the discharge of persons arrested as spies. The first is too abominable for comment; but it will be observed that only one of these reasons applies particularly to North Carolina, and if the blow was aimed especially at her, it struck also Mississippi and Georgia, both of which States have passed resolutions condemning the legislation of Congress. They felt, as I trust we feel, that it strikes at the civil liberties of all the people of the Confederacy. But whatever may have been the reasons given by the President for the suspension, it is fair to presume that they were general, in favor of some act, not particular, in favor of the present act—that they went to show the necessity for suspending the writ according to the constitution, not the necessity for an unconstitutional enactment. And at all events they failed to satisfy any of our present representatives in Congress, except Mr. Gaither.

The act is a most extraordinary one. It would seem from the preamble that we are to be treated to a little constitutional legislation. Congress has power to suspend the privilege of the writ "when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;" and Congress is the sole judge of the occasion for exercising the power. There is an invasion; Congress has decided that the suspension is necessary for the public safety; and Congress has itself suspended the writ without undertaking to delegate authority to do so. All this the preamble very carefully recites together with the fact that the President requested the passage of the act. Now, sir, the Senator from New Hanover says in his minority report: "Nor does he accept as true, facts stated in the resolutions. He denies the repeated and manifest infractions of the constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and has yet to be pointed to a single instance." Yet it so happens that Congress, on two occasions, passed acts by which they expressly delegated to the President the authority to suspend the writ whenever in his judgment the same might be necessary. There have been, then, "repeated and manifest infractions," and it is significant that the preamble of this act contains a clear declaration that the two previous acts of the same Congress on the same subject were unconstitutional. A death-bed repentance is better than none; and it is a peculiar consolation to know that in one of the latest acts of its existence, Congress seemed to have had "compunctious visitings," and to be inclined for a moment to regard the obligations of the constitution.

The preamble is carefully drawn, and so far as it asserts a correct constitutional principle, is to be admired. It is shrewdly drawn also, and was probably intended to convey to the people the idea that the entire government, so far as it has yet been organized, concurred in the necessity for the act. It is plainly to be inferred, however, that Congress saw the exigency with the President's eyes.

Now, sir, with respect to the act, it is, in its general import, an alarming declaration that there are, among the citizens of the Confederate States, traitors, conspirators, plotting to overthrow the government, to defeat its military operations, to assist the enemy, and even to excite servile insurrections, spies, emissaries of the enemy and others, and that these criminals are too numerous or too formidable to be dealt with in the ordinary way by the civil tribunals. I will not dwell on this intense flattery of the patriotism and unanimity of the people. The compliment is aggravated, if that be possible, by the fact that everybody is now entitled to consider himself "suspected of being suspicious," since Congress has locked up in its own breast those "conditions of public danger" which were made known to it by the President—not foreseen by itself—and which made the act "a measure proper for the public defence."

But the fruit of constitutional legislation, promised in the preamble, turns to bitter ashes in the act. The constitution declares: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the places to be searched, or the persons or things to be seized." Again: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Now the act only requires an "order" of the President, or of the Secretary of War or General commanding the Trans Mississippi Department, acting under his authority, for the arrest of any citizen of the country. There is no responsible accuser, no oath, no warrant. Upon the bare suggestion of any of the enumerated offences, the person arrested is imprisoned for an indefinite period; and although by the well settled law of the land, the State courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the Confederate courts in cases of unlawful imprisonment by Confederate authority, no State can protect its own citizen by its own writ. It is superfluous to say that the "orders" or *lettres de cachet* of the President are not "due process of law" under an American constitution.

"To make imprisonment lawful it must either be by process from the courts of judicature, or by warrant from some legal officer having authority to commit to prison; which warrant must be in writing, under the hand and seal of the magistrate, and express the causes of the commitment, in order to be examined into, if necessary, upon a habeas corpus. If there be no cause expressed, the goaler is not bound to detain the prisoner; for the law judges in this respect, saith Sir Edward Coke, like Festus the Roman Governor, "that it is unreasonable to send a prisoner, and not to signify withal the crimes alleged." (Bl. Com., Vol. I, p. 137.)

This is what was understood to be "due process of law" in England and in America at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, and the phrase is used with this meaning in that instrument. So the act does not stop at a suspension of the writ, the object of which is to keep a party in custody, but it abolishes the preliminary proceedings without which no arrest can be legally made. It dispenses with the "due process of law" required by the constitution, overrides that instrument, and delegates irresponsible, unlimited, arbitrary power. What a field for spies, informers and parasites—for the indulgence of private malice and political animosity! What an encouragement to the higher order of villainies, as well as to the contemptible vices which spring from the habit of attending to other people's business! It would be puerile to suggest that the power will not probably be abused. Any exercise of the power to arrest by "order" is an abuse of itself. And in revolutionary times the rule is, not that all the power conferred on the Executive head is not used, but that more is used than is conferred. Are the Confederate States the happy exception.

But sir, the Senator from New Hanover, anticipating the argument, contends that the power to suspend the writ carries with it *ex necessitate* the power to suspend the personal rights guaranteed in other parts of the constitution. I have known the Senator for a long time and have great respect for him, and I greatly admire his frankness and candor, while I confess to but little admiration for his logic or his sentiments. Pray, sir, in what school of political philosophy was the Senator taught? Surely not in the State rights school; and it is certain that no old federalist or consolidationist ever proclaimed so outrageous a doctrine. What lawyer has ever before declared, that the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, impliedly given and surrounded with restrictions, carries with it the power to annul or suspend express prohibitions contained in other parts of the instrument? Sir, it is far more odious than the doctrine, a high federal one, that Congress can do everything not prohibited to it by the constitution, for it declares that Congress can do that which it is expressly forbidden to do. Besides, the Senator is aware that these guarantees which the act would sweep away, were incorporated into the constitution, by amendment, after the adoption of the original instrument, and he knows, as a lawyer, that by a well known rule of construction, if there be any conflict between the amendments and provisions of the original charter, the latter must give way. But there is no conflict or inconsistency, and they all stand harmoniously together in the Confederate constitution. The truth is the Senator has candidly put the question upon the only ground which he can put it, and has been compelled to appeal throughout his argument, to a higher law than the constitution. He boldly declares that in time of great public peril, when the existence of the nation is endangered, Congress can disregard any and all of the provisions of the organic law of the land, which it has sworn to support and maintain both in sunshine and in storm. He also declares that the safeguards of personal liberty, which we have copied from *Magna Charta* and the Bill of Rights, were only meant to apply to a nation at peace with foreign powers, and in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity, and the argument is, therefore, Congress can dispense with them all. Can there be a more astounding assertion, sir, than that this constitution, adopted in the opening morn of the most gigantic struggle the world has ever witnessed, was not intended for war as well as for peace? The very extravagance of these propositions makes them unanswerable.

Again, sir, in his extremity, the Senator seeks authority for this suspension in the action of the colonial Congress during the revolution, and in the fact that the British Parliament has several times suspended the writ, and sometimes without a sufficient regard for the provisions of *Magna Charta*. But the Senator seems not to have adverted to the fact that it was many years before the adoption of the federal constitution, and some years prior to the adoption of the articles of confederation, that Congress conferred upon General Washington extraordinary powers.—He has failed also to remember that it is the theory of the English constitution and of the common law, that Parliament is omnipotent, and has the power to dispense with or repeal the many guarantees with which the wisdom of Englishmen has protected the liberties of the people against the usurpations of the crown. Yet the Senator's argument is, that because the Parliament has this power, the Congress of the Confederate States, owing its existence to a written constitution, and capable of exercising only the power expressly delegated to it, and those resulting by necessary implications from the delegated power, possesses the same unlimited authority, and can in fact repeal the irrepealable law of the land. This, sir, is his logic, and I do not admire it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think this a sound proposition. The only constitutional purpose for which Congress can pass an act suspending the writ of habeas corpus, is to continue in custody persons charged with offences against the criminal laws of the Confederate government. That is, duly charged with offences known to the laws. And these offences must be such as endanger the public safety. This must be so from general reasoning, for the restriction is to cases of rebellion or invasion *when the public safety may require it*, and the public safety cannot require it unless it is imperilled. This view is sustained, *in totidem verbis*, by authority: "The power of suspension is, by fair construction, limited *also* to offences endangering the public safety." (Hurd, 132.) Some of the offences enumerated in the act* are known to the criminal code of the government, some to the military law, and some to no law at all. Of the first class are treason and conspiracy. Treason, however, is not a bailable offence, and there is no necessity for the suspension of the writ to keep traitors in custody. But what of a spy? If he belong to either army he is amenable only to the military law. If he be a citizen of the Confederate States, unconnected with the army and in the service of the enemy as a spy, he is simply a traitor. So of desertion: it is purely a military offence, and no writ of habeas corpus can take a deserter out of the hands of the military. Why then enumerate these cases? Are these military offences, which the existence of the privilege of the writ in no way affects, made to do duty by contributing to those mysterious "conditions of public danger," without some intimation of which it was thought the law would not be very acceptable to the people? Trading with the enemy is prohibited by a statute; but if it endanger the public safety at all, it has done so from the beginning of the war; and if the act has been enforced, it has only been against petty offenders. It is the common experience.—The thief who steals a million escapes, while the insignificant rogue who purloins a plug of tobacco is sure of an acquaintance with the whipping post. Was it necessary to suspend the writ to enforce the law? But what statute has created the offence of attempting to avoid military service and defined it to be an attempt on the part of persons, who have never been in the service to keep out of the service by applying to the courts? And here let me say, sir, that the act we are considering creates no offence. Its language is, that when persons shall be arrested by order of the President, &c., "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended in the following cases, &c." The word offences is not used, and it is clear that no offence under the act which was not made an offence by other and independent statutes. Is it not singular then, there being no other act upon the subject, that it should be regarded as criminal to apply to a judicial tribunal for a remedy? And is the public safety involved in the answer to this question? Again, what statute has created and defined the offence of "holding intercourse with the enemy without the permission of the Confederate States? or that of "advising or inciting others to abandon the Confederate cause?" And if these offences were newly created, by this act, can any man say what does or does not constitute them? The Mayor of Richmond not long ago advised a party, brought before him upon some vague charge of conspiracy, never to say "yes" again as long as he lived. What part of speech may not be guilty under this act? I affirm, sir, that no greater latitude of discretion was ever given to a dictator or exercised by imperial power, than is here given to the Chief Magistrate of what it was fashionable a short time ago to call a league of republican States.

I said awhile ago, Mr. Speaker, that no State can protect its own citizens by its own writ. If the writ is issued, the officer making the arrest and having custody of the party, returns under oath that he holds him by "order" for some one of the causes mentioned in the act, the only oath that is made, and not at all a difficult one; and this is declared to be a sufficient return. Thus, the party is held by him, perhaps out of the State (beyond seas) and out of the reach of the process of our courts, until he is turned over, not to a judicial tribunal for examination or trial, but to a commissioner, a military satrap or a parasite in civil life, without judicial authority, appointed by the President alone and dependent on his will, and it is thus that the departments of power are confounded, and that another provision of the Constitution is suspended; which guarantees to the accused a speedy and impartial trial by jury in the State and district wherein the crime shall been committed.

But perhaps, sir, the character of this act may be best illustrated by comparison and contrast. The Senate of the United States in 1807, when some of the ablest statesmen and lawyers of the time belonged to that body, passed the bill which I am about to cite, and which was almost unanimously rejected by the House of Representatives:

"That in all cases where any person or persons charged on oath with treason or other high crime or misdemeanor, endangering the peace, safety or neutrality of the United States, have been or shall be arrested or imprisoned by virtue of any warrant or authority of the President of the United States, or from the Chief Executive Magistrate of any State or territorial government, or from any person acting under the direction or authority of the President of the United States, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended," &c.

Mr. Brown, of Caswell, with leave, stated that it was *then* declared that the act of 1807 proposed to substitute the will of President Jefferson for the law of the land, and as the Senator said, the House of Representatives did almost unanimously reject it.

Mr. Warren, resuming: I am obliged to the Senator. I was not aware of that historical fact, but I recollect that Mr. Jefferson is stated to have said about that time that he was in favor of the eternal, unremitting force of the *habeas corpus* laws.

But I desire to call attention to some of the features of this bill which show an almost cotemporaneous construction of this provision of the constitution in relation to the suspension of the writ, and which sustains me in my view of the present act. "Charged on oath." The bill was evidently framed in view of that provision of the Constitution which declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." "With treason, or other high crime or misdemeanor." These are terms designating offences which, by reference to the laws, are made certain. Thus no man could be arrested unless duly charged with a specific offence against the government, previously declared and defined by law and understood by the people. "Endangering the peace, safety and neutrality of the United States." To sum it up, the writ was to be suspended only as to persons lawfully charged with crimes affecting the public safety.

Sir, I do not refer to this bill to recommend it as a model for imitation, but for the purpose of showing how little there is in the press of law which can be commended or sustained; how grossly it violates all principle; how far it places the servant of the people under the constitution above the constitution, and above the once proud sovereignty of the States; and how completely it makes that servant the arbiter of the liberties, if not the lives of his countrymen.

The people deserve great credit for demeaning themselves, and it is to be expected and desired that they will still continue to demean themselves, so as not to become obnoxious to this most obnoxious law. The "ills we have" are sufficient, and perhaps (though I do not believe it) the ultimate liberties of this country may not suffer by being held for a time in abeyance. But the history of this revolution will some day, be honestly written, and as the Senator from New Hanover has predicted its verdict, I will venture the assertion that, unless there be reason to repent of two centuries of Anglo American freedom, its inexorable judgment will consign all such acts and their authors. (I will not say advocates) to an unenviable renown.

To the third resolution I do not think there can be any valid objection. What we mean by liberty in this country is, not license, not freedom from legal restraints, but freedom regulated by law, and defined, protected and restricted by written constitutions. This is American liberty.

If I felt disposed to discuss the fourth resolution, I have detained the Senate too long to do so. But I am not disposed, and while it is properly embraced in the report of the committee, having been discussed in the same connection by the Governor, I shall neither enter into the details of what is called the military bill, nor into the question of its constitutionality. The resolution is simply intended to declare the effect of, and protest against the general, unlimited claim of power on the part of Congress which is contained in the first section of the act.

I am not permitted, Mr. Speaker, to entertain the hope that these resolutions will have any effect upon Congress. From what I see to-day in the public prints, I believe that that body is prepared to disregard the solemn protests of sovereign States in matters vital to their interests, their liberties and their repose. Yet it is not the less, but still the more our duty to add our solemn remonstrance. If it accomplishes nothing more, it will at least show to the people of North Carolina, and to the world, and to those who shall come after us, that we still have some regard for the constitution under which we live; that we yet have some recollection and love of our former freedom; and that we have the spirit and the manliness to condemn, if we do not resist, the encroachments of despotism.

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*I omitted to refer, as I intended to do in this connection, to the language of the habeas corpus act of Charles II, or to the opinion of the twelve judges in England, who, in answer to a question propounded by the House of Lords, held that the writ of habeas corpus extended only to cases of imprisonment or restraint for criminal or supposed criminal matters. (Kent. vol. 2, p 31, note.)

A NOBLE WOMAN.—A North Carolina soldier who, lies wounded in one of our hospitals, is being attended by his wife, who came on for the purpose of nursing him. She says that she will not allow him to suffer for anything, and all that faithful nursing can do to restore him speedily, shall be done; for she is anxious for him to return to his post at the very earliest day, in order to assist in beating back the invaders. Dearly as she loves her husband, she justly considers country as including all other blessings. While some may say "what is the country to me without my family?" she more wisely inquires "what is my family to me without my country?"—*Sentinel.*

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Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

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No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
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3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
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13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
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28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
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30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32	Ed C Brabble,	David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Clark M Avery,	Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
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39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
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52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
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62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford,
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; the Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Stair; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 11, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS THOMAS J. UTLEY,
DANIEL G. FOWLE.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN FIND PERMANent employment by immediately applying to this office
May 21 1863. 28—tf.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.
May 9th, 1864.

Mr Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION OR DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving southern men no protection against kidnappers and man stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY, THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible* * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed; they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 24th January 1861.*

* * * *We are for secession, then at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered disunion as admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress January 29th 1861.*

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greeley) lead won't let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina submit or strive itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and offer prayers for its *preservation*; or would it not rather have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty? *Progress same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is idle to talk about saving the Union now and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress February 20, 1861.*

WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * —*Progress February 23d 1861.*

* * The question now is not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter: but last summer, when there *was* a Union and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d, 1861.*

GOVERNOR VANCE

Will speak at
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, June 14th.
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16.
Asheville, Friday, June 17.
Marion, Monday, June 20.
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21.
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at these points, when the Governor leaves the Railroad, for two persons.

We publish this morning the very able speech of E. J. WARREN, Esq, in the State Senate, upon *Habeas Corpus*

Mr. WARREN is a fine lawyer, and a gentleman of political experience; and his Conservatism has been tested by years of consistent devotion to Conservative principles, and he is a true and thorough supporter of Gov. VANCE.

Harder Run—More Humbuggery.

Keep it before the people that W. W. HOLDEN said "that the Legislature should call a Convention of the State immediately, and take the State out of the Confederacy." "Mark my prediction, in less than six months you will see that I am right"—This Mr. HOLDEN said to W. W. HAMPTON, Esq., one of the commoners from Wilkes, in November last, as testified to by himself, Mr. HORTON of Watauga, Col GENTRY of Ashe, and Mr. WELLBORN of Wilkes.

Now, what is Mr. HOLDEN's answer to this grave charge? When first made by Gov VANCE at Smithfield before the certificates appeared, he said, "We have made no propositions to members of the Legislature to introduce resolutions or bills calling a Convention for any such purpose." The charge is not that Mr HOLDEN made propositions to members to introduce resolutions or bills, but it is that he said to members of that body, "that the Legislature should call a Convention of the State *immediately*, and take the State out of the Confederacy." Mr. HOLDEN would not have displayed his usual tact if he had proposed the introduction of resolutions or bills before having talked freely and fully to members as to the probable fate of his bills or resolutions. He used his "long sentences," "contingencies," and "statement of arguments," which he seems to think Mr. HAMPTON was too stupid to comprehend with that view. Finding that our disasters for months before the date of this conversation, while the whole country was sorely pressed by the enemy, and our people depressed at the situation, had not so broken the spirit of their representatives as to drive them into combinations to break up the Confederacy, and throw themselves into the arms of Lincoln, or adrift upon some unknown field of revolution, he declined to propose bills or resolutions, and threw himself back upon the tactics that he had so successfully used for more than fifteen years prior to 1861, to bring upon the country this revolution, which according to his teachings in the *Standard*, came too slow, but was to come and pass away without bloodshed. Yes, without bloodshed; and while it is in its progress every house in the land is in mourning.—Mark the predictions of Mr. HOLDEN in the *Standard* about secession previous to 1861. Ask the heart-broken mother whose boy was her pride, the devoted wife whose love still clings around the dust of her husband's body, the aged father whose prop has been taken from him, and the helpless orphans that may cry for bread, and they will *all* say that the oracle of the *Standard* has shown himself to be a false prophet. The same tactics are being used to bring you in trouble with your present government.—Watch well these teachings, and the purport thereof After the certificates appeared, in the weekly *Standard*, June 8th, he said, "In the first place we declare most emphatically that we have no recollection of any such conversation." He does not say that he *had* no such conversation He does not say that he did not have *frequent conversations* of such a character, but merely that "*we have no recollection* of any such conversation." Now, if he had frequent conversations of a like import, and to a number of persons at different times and places, we can well see how he would not remember this particular conversation with Mr. HAMPTON. What we frequently do is often done without marking the time, place, or presence in which we do it. What we rarely do or do but once in our life is marked in our memory.—If you can find a man who fished or hunted deer *once* in his life he will remember it at eighty years of age, though he may have fished or hunted deer when but a boy. Then his want of recollection of any such conversation must be attributed to the fact that he had many such, and with different persons at different places and times. After declaring "emphatically that he has *no recollection* of any such conversation," without denying that he did have such a conversation, the emphasis being upon the *recollection*, he says, "and secondly, that if any such conversation occurred, we used no language the meaning or purpose of which was to call a Convention to secede from the government" Now, if Mr. HOLDEN has *no* recollection of the conversation *itself* how can he pretend to give the "*meaning* or *purpose*" thereof. Mr. HAMPTON states the language as well as the meaning. Mr. HORTON confirms his statement, and so remarkable was the conversation, that it was immediately afterwards repeated to Col. GENTRY in the presence of Mr. WELLBORN. But, says Mr HOLDEN, "Mr. HAMPTON, who is a stupid, uninformed person, and incapable of comprehending either a long sentence, or a contingency, or even a statement in an argument, would have the public believe that *we rushed* into his presence near the fire place and made the declaration attributed to us" Now, let every honest, fair minded man read Mr. HAMPTON's statement, and say where there is any evidence to justify Mr. HOLDEN in saying that he "would have the public believe that he rushed into his presence," &c., like a stage player upon the boards, and had this conversation? The statement is a natural one, and employs language that appears frequently if not in all of Mr. HOLDEN's papers—"Mark my prediction." But, says Mr HOLDEN, Mr. HAMPTON is "a stupid, uninformed person, and incapable of comprehending either a long sentence, or a contingency, or even a statement in an argument." This is a clear admission that there was a conversation in which long sentences were used, contingencies spoken of, or the statement of an argument made. Now let Mr HOLDEN give the "long sentences," the "contingencies," or the statement in the argument, and the public will be able to pass upon the matter between Mr. HAMPTON and himself.

Mr. HOLDEN says in his article in the *Standard* of June 8th, "we desired a Convention to *save, not to destroy the government*" The italics are his. He desired a Convention last fall when our disasters were great. Does he desire a Convention of the State now? We will recur to the subject again.

Brig. Gen. Lewis.

We are pleased to learn the promotion of this gallant young officer and assignment to Hoke's brigade. Gen. Lewis has been in some of the severest fights, of the war, from Bethel to the last assault on our lines by Gen. Grant, and, has invariably conducted himself as a gallant officer. He is a great favorite of Gen. Hoke as he was of the lamented Daniel.

Gen. Lewis is one of our Raleigh boys and having been for the most part raised here. He is the son of Dr. John W. Lewis who died in this place twenty years ago.

The most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina convened in Annual Convocation in Wilmington on Monday, and after a harmonious session closed on Wednesday night.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

E F. Watson,	M E. G. H. P.
Geo. B Waterhouse,	D. G. H. P.
S. W. Howlett,	G. K.
D. A Davis,	G. S.
Thos. W. Brown,	G Treas.
Thos B. Carr,	G Sec
T. J Boykin,	G C H.

The M. E.—E F. Watson, G. H. P. made the following appointments:

Rev E. W. Beale,	Grand Chaplain.
C J Rountree,	G P S.
M Bows,	G R A C.
H. Mahler,	G. M. 3 V.
D J. Ezzell,	G. M 2. V.
L C Turner,	G M. 1. V.
Alex. Boon,	G. Tyler.

The *Progress* and *Confederate* will please copy.

GOV. VANCE

Addressed a large portion of his fellow-citizens of Rowan at this place yesterday, who honored him with close attention throughout, for nearly three hours. Much of the time was consumed in discussing the two modes proposed for negotiating for peace. Some had proposed separate State action; and he attempted to show, and doubtless convinced his hearers, that this mode would inevitably fail of the object sought to be effected by it, and as surely plunge the State into a civil war more dreadful than any thing yet realized by any portion of our people, except those of East Tennessee. He next pointed out the only safe mode affording any promise of good, that is, as prescribed by the Constitution, and showed that he had not been lacking in efforts to do all in his power in that direction

And a large portion of his speech was devoted to his competitor, W. W. Holden, whose political record he reviewed—contrasting it with itself, and exhibiting the palpable inconsistencies with which it abounds, and the astounding impudence of the man in his bald attempts to mislead and deceive the people But with all his admitted ability, and skillful handling of his opponent, those who are well acquainted with the political history of Mr. Holden, must have felt that Gov. Vance had failed to do the subject justice.

He also devoted a good portion of his time to discussion of topics of national interest, and explained the principles of the "Conservative party," and closed by reference to his conduct in office. In this latter connection he exposed some very false and silly stories which had been put in circulation by his enemies, for the purpose of injuring him, some of which were absolutely ridiculous.

Altogether the Governor's speech was a decided success. No man was ever listened to with more marked attention, or elicited more hearty responses of approval. He is every inch a man, not less willing than he is capable of exerting his extraordinary abilities for the good of this State and the Confederacy, for the happiness, prosperity and glory of which his heart beats with an earnest and devoted energy.—*Daily Salisbury Watchman, 8th.*

THE WHEAT CROP.

The wheat crop in Alabama bids fair to exceed any heretofore chronicled. By a planter from the opposite side of the river, we learn that harvesting has commenced, and the yield large.

The Marion *Commonwealth* says:

We observe that some of our planters have commenced harvesting their wheat crops, and we learn from those who have commenced cutting, that the crop is a very good one. We hope that it will prove good throughout the State, and that in a few weeks we will be enabled to chronicle the fact that flour is down to ten dollars a hundred, throughout the entire Confederacy.

The Greensboro' *Beacon* says:

Wheat harvesting in this section has been going on this week. The first reaping that we have heard of commenced on Saturday, the 28th May. The yield per acre, though it will not equal last year's crop, will probably be considerably above an average. What the aggregate production will be much greater than that of last year, owing to the large increase in the breadth of the land seeded.—*Selma (Ala) Dispatch.*

FROM NORFOLK AND VICINITY.—A party who left the vicinity of Norfolk, last week, informs the editor of the *Christian Sun*, that nearly every efficient soldier has been sent forward to Butler, and all citizens within the military age, who had taken the oath of allegiance, had been put in the service, and were performing guard duty in Norfolk and Portsmouth, the outer line of pickets being Yankees A few Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout had been induced to take the oath, and were on guard duty also Most of the large guns had been removed, and the Union men were all packed up and waiting with anxiety to hear the result of the fighting between Lee and Beauregard and Grant and Butler.

A few weeks since, Miss Fannie Cornick, of Princess Anne, was searched, and a letter found on her person, said to be written by Miss Moore, of Norfolk, to some friend in the Confederate army. The young ladies were tried, and have been sent to Fort Hatteras, to wash and mend for the prisoners at that place. The letter signed L. Shepherd Moore, is published by order of the Provost Marshal of Norfolk in the Yankee paper of that city, and shows the spirit and feelings of a true Virginia woman Our friends in Norfolk await with great concern the result of the mighty struggle between Lee and Grant. They feel entirely satisfied that the cowardly Beast will be well whipped by Beauregard, and further believed that Lee will put Grant to flight.—*Petersburg Express.*

LIEUT GENERAL LONGSTREET.—The Lynchburg *Virginian*, of the 24th ult., says: "This gallant officer continues to improve daily. His medical attendant, Dr. Cullen, so well satisfied with his condition, has left him and returned to the army. The General may now be regarded as entirely out of danger. Mrs. Longstreet and a brother of the General arrived from the South on Saturday. 21st."

A WARNING.—A correspondent writing to the Petersburg *Express*, from Fayetteville, N. C., May 20th says that a wealthy man, Baker by name, was tried before Judge French, in the Superior Court for Cumberland county, and fined $5,000, and imprisoned sixty days, for distilling corn into whiskey against the law of the State.

LOCAL ITEMS.

"Lulled in the countless chambers of the brain,
Our thoughts are linked by many a hidden chain;
Awake but one, and lo! what myriads rise,
Each stamps its image as the other flies."

Maj. W. W. Pierce, Chief Quartermaster for the State of N C will please accept our many thanks for the "quill" presented us last evening. We can assure our friend that the "quill" will be used to the best possible advantage in our power. Though not entitled to the appellation of "knight of the quill,' but only that of *apprentice*, yet this opportune present will be an incentive to us to use our best exertions in proving ourself worthy of the present. Though only *verdant*, and not peculiarly *rich* in thought, yet something of interest to the general reader may purchance slide from the end of this self-same quill.

WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS RECEIVED AT SEABROOK'S HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, VA.

MAY 30TH. 1864.

J M Allen co B 34,
G F Allen co F 6,
J E Burten co C 13.
C R Blackley co G 47,
R W Bachelor co F 30,
J H Bash co G 22
— Beeman co G 43.
F M Bradley co B 20,
J Crouch co E 38,
R Collins co K 18,
J H Colton co D 1,
D M Coleman co G 15,
N R Coggins co F 44
G W Culberson co E 16,
R A Cooper co G 6.
W Campton co D 16,
W J Hight co K 44,
T Harris co H B,
J Hughes co F 18,
G Harlee co A 26,
G Hicks co H 33.
G W Horden co E 26,
J P Hensal co I 34,
L B Hutcheson co G 34,
J Hipps co G 34,
C Hamlet co E 30,
M Isley co I 57,
A R Johnson co I 26,
J P Johnson co E 28,
J C Kenstin co K 18,
M A Kimbson co I 34,
J T Kitchen co B 4,
W R Kubberts co I 34,
J J Wood co D 30,
S H Walker co H 6,
T J Werreck co A 30,
A Chapman co A 16,
A Cance co A 16,
F Dowell co C 34,
N Davis co B 2,
B H Dean co C 5.
J Christopher co K 6,
M Durham co G 45,
A Ellis co A 35,
W Eddins co K 26,
G Ewell co F 2 cav,
E A Fry co C 23,
J T Frett co B 4,
W M Gilmore co M 21,
J H Galding, Pott's artil,
J R Gormens co B 4,
D D Gibbs co F 33,
A Kyser co C 34,
J W Linebarger co D 55,
D McEntire co B 35,
J C Moore D 5 cav,
J H McCaw co G 34,
R R Murphy, sarg 16,
P V Osbone co F 45,
H J Pegram co M 21,
J P Powell co D 2 cav,
N W Ray co D 6,
G Stoker co B 38,
— Tyler co B 53,
A J Tyler co I 57,
A J Talley co F 45,
J W Trent co G 14,
E A Talbert co I 26,
S Wilson co H 20,
W T Wilkin co E 34,
W C Warren co H 5,
O Wrenn co B 5 cav.

A QUEER NOTION.—We learn by letter from Kenansville that the men of Duplin county, from 45 to 50, who are now in service at Goldsborough, are very bitter against Gov. Vance, thinking that it was he who had them called out. They have been deceived by the 'honest arts' of the Standard. Gov. Vance has neither the power nor the inclination to do anything of the kind. It is well known that his desire is to keep these men at home upon their farms, and he had succeeded in making an arrangement to that effect, but, subsequent emergencies, or probabilities of emergencies, induced the War Department—not Gov. Vance—to call them out.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the condition of affairs will justify their speedy release and return to their farms, the thorough cultivation of which is scarcely second in importance to the beating of the enemy on the battle-field. No doubt the government is as well aware of this as the suffering farmers themselves; and that it will, in consequence, discharge them at the very first moment that it can be done with safety. If they had not been called out, the probability is that the yankees would have seen that the way was open for that march into the interior of the State to which they considered themselves invited last Fall by the Standard. And then what would have been the condition of the Duplin farmers? Not only what crops they have under cultivation would have been destroyed, but their houses burnt, their negroes run off, their provisions and clothing and furniture stolen and destroyed. To be called from home to perform a soldier's duty is hard for men of their age, but it is not so hard as to be despoiled of their property, their wives and children insulted, and perhaps themselves carried off to a yankee prison Events that seem to us to be grievous calamities, are often blessings in disguise; and it may be that this is one of them.—Fayetteville Observer.

A more brazen piece of impudence we have never seen than that exhibited in an article in the *Standard*—the organ of its editor, W. W. Holden, candidate for Governor The whites of Mr. Holden's eyes roll with holy horror at the prospect of Gov. Vance making a few speeches over the State. But how has Mr. Holden been heretofore on this same subject? When Gov. Reid, the *Standard's* candidate canvassed the State with Mr. Kerr, no complaint was made by Mr. Holden, who urged both candidates to go before the people; when Gov. Bragg the *Standards*'s candidate, canvassed the State the second time, in opposition to Mr. Gilmer, making a tour of the whole State by private conveyance, the *Standard* didn't complain; and when Gov. Ellis canvassed the State against Mr. Pool, although the *Standard* was severely piqued and commenced exhibiting a refractory spirit because the nomination was not bestowed upon Mr. Holden, its editor, yet he urged a thorough canvass of the State. In those days no complaint ever came up from the *Standard*; but now, forsooth, when he is afraid to meet in his discussion the man he opposes, it is very wrong, indeed, to add to the excitement of the day by "harranging the people for their votes"—though there is nothing in Mr. Holden's writing inflammatory articles for no other purpose but keeping up excitement; and it all very right with the *Standard* for the people to "neglect their work" in holding public meetings if only these meetings will pass glowing resolutions endorsing W W. Holden! And yet how sadly does Mr. Holden contemplate a hasty railroad trip of Gov. Vance, who goes only where the people, anxious to hear from their public servant, invite him. No! Mr. Holden is afraid to meet Gov. Vance in open, public discussion, and feels only safe in remaining at home and finding fault where none exists.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Lieut. Gen. Polk has issued an important proclamation to all the soldiers in his Department absent from their commands without leave In the document alluded to, he offers pardon to all soldiers of his Department absent from their commands without leave, who will report for duty within ten days of their acknowledge of the existence of the proclamation. Paroled and exchanged are included. The offer of amnesty will not extend to any man who has joined the enemy, or to officers who may have deserted their colors

ATTENTION "B" COMPANY!

APPEAR ON NASH SQUARE TODAY (SATURDAY) promptly at 3 o'clock, p. m.

W. H. FINCH,
Captain Commanding.

June 10 43—1t.

SHEET IRON!

SHEET IRON. 3-16 INCH THICK, FROM 25 TO 30 INCHES wide, from 6 to 9 feet long, suitable for Sorghum Boilers, for sale at

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S,
North State Iron and Brass Works.

Raleigh, N. C., June 10th, 1864 43-dtt.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C, JUNE 10TH 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General North Carolina.

43—tf.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
Superintendent.

May 16. 12—3m.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Particulars of the Assault on Petersburg.

RICHMOND, JUNE 10.—The enemy five thousand strong under Kautz made a desperate attempt to capture Petersburg yesterday.

They advanced in two columns and after several assaults upon the works southeast of the city which were repulsed, succeeded in flanking about two hundred militia causing them to retreat with a loss of six killed and thirty wounded, including some of the best citizens.

The militia fought like veterans. The Yankees then advanced to the suburbs but at an opportune moment Graham's battery opened from Reservoir hill, simultaneously Dearing's cavalry charged them.

The enemy wheeled and fled in great confusion. Column advancing on Blandford's road was repulsed by Sturdivant's battery which arrived in time.

Our reinforcements pursued the Yankees for several miles.

The residence of Timothy Rives was sacked and burned. Mr. Rives was carried off. Rev. Wm Hill, Chaplain of the Washington artillery was also captured.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, JUNE 10.—The enemy developed in force yesterday in our front at Ackworth and on our extreme right East of the Railroad towards Roswell.

Partial skirmishing occurred this afternoon in front of Hood's Corps.

Prisoners report that the bridge at Etowah has been rebuilt by the Yankees, and that the trains are running to Ackworth Station.

Sherman avoids every effort to bring him to an engagement outside of his breastworks.

Prisoners say he has orders not to risk a general engagement.

Gov. Brown returned from the front yesterday where he has been with Gen. Johnston.

Northern News—Grant Still Reports Victories—Lincoln and Hamlin Probably Renominated.

RICHMOND, JUNE 10.—Northern dates of the 7th have been received. Grant's dispatches says, the enemy attacked the federal lines on Saturday night, and were everywhere repulsed.

Everything going on well.

The correspondent of the "Inquirer" admits a loss of five thousand at Cold Harbor, on the 3rd. Gen. Tyler lost a foot, and seven Colonels were wounded.

The caucusing at Baltimore indicated the renomination of Lincoln and Hamlin.

Gold 94½.

Sherman says at 12 o'clock, noon, Ackworth, Georgia, that he has full possesion of the Railroad within one mile of Marietta.

European News.

RICHMOND, JUNE 10.—European advices of the 25th state that Pellissier, Duke of Malakoff is dead. The news of the great battles in Virginia caused a profound sensation in England.

The Times and Star regard Grant's success indecisive. The Post expressed a conviction that the Federals had sustained a crushing defeat.

The Herald and Globe pronounce the advance on Richmond a failure.

Northern News—Fremont's Letter of Acceptance.

RICHMOND, JUNE 10th.—Fremont's letter accepting the Cleveland nomination, declares Lincoln's administration a military dictatorship without unity, vigor, or execution. He says that if an acceptable man is nominated at Baltimore, he will not be a candidate, but if Lincoln is nominated there is no alternative but to organize every element of opposition to prevent the misfortunes of his re-election. The *Herald* says that Fremont's position secures the defeat of Lincoln.

Sale of the Laird Rams.

RICHMOND, JUNE 10.—The Steam Rams, built by Laird have been purchased by the English government. The crew of the schooner J. L. Gerity were discharged

Liverpool cotton market steady.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, JUNE 10.—The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to establish a bureau of foreign supplies and again rejected the bill to authorize the army reporters of the Press Association to purchase rations and forage.

Most of the day was spent in secret session.

The House passed the Senate bill for the relief of States holding old currency, and disagreed to Senate amendments to the bill amending the tax laws. A Committee of Conference will be the result.

Congress will probably adjourn to-morrow.

From Gen. Lee's Army—All Quiet.

RICHMOND, JUNE 10.—There is no change in the position of the two armies, All quiet to day.

From the Valley of Virginia—Enemy Repulsed.

MOUNTAIN TOP, JUNE 9th.—The enemy advanced again to day with cavalry, and were driven back by Imboden's infantry. A column on each side of the railroad advanced to Fishersville, burning the railroad track. All quiet.

From Mobile—Items from the West.

MOBILE, JUNE 10.—A special dispatch to the *Register* from Senatobia of the 9th says that Cauby is appointed a division commander, Banks, Steele, and Rosecrans retain their respective commands. Mower is reported defeated on the 18th ult at Polignac on Yellow Bayou Confederate loss 800, Federal 150. Shelby is moving on south western Missouri with twenty-five hundred men, and six thousand infantry are ordered south from Missouri to reinforce Cauby. A raid is said to have left Memphis for Corinth.

Gold in Memphis is 25.

Fremont and Cochran were nominated by the Cleveland radical convention.

A Washington dispatch of the 2nd says that thirty thousand wounded have been sent to the hospitals there

MARRIED:

At the Oaks, Amelia county, Virginia, on the 8th inst., by Rev. A. B. TIZZARD, Major WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General of North Carolina, to Miss JULIA R. eldest daughter of Mr. JOHN W. LANE.

NOTICE!—There will be a meeting of the Conservative party in Pittsboro' on the 23d of this month, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent Chatham county in the next Legislature.

A large delegation from the different districts is expected.

MANY CITIZENS.

June 8, 1864. 41—6t.

We are authorized to announce E. M WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq. for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance 28—tepd.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

May 27. 31—te.

We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons 30—te.

NOTICE!

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, JUNE 10TH, 1864.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.

The attendance of all citizens is earnestly desired.

W. H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

42—2t.